



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS  
GREG ABBOTT

September 24, 2007

Mr. Rashaad V. Gambrell  
Assistant City Attorney  
City of Houston  
P.O. Box 1562  
Houston, Texas 77251-1562

OR2007-12368

Dear Mr. Gambrell:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 289884.

The City of Houston and the Houston Police Department (collectively, the "city") received two requests from the same requestors for information regarding a specified incident. You claim that the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.108, 552.130, and 552.147 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Initially, we must address your assertion that the request is, in part, for tangible physical evidence. The Act applies to "public information," which is defined as information that is collected, assembled, or maintained under a law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by a governmental body or for a governmental body, and the governmental body owns the information or has a right of access to it. Gov't Code § 552.002. This office has ruled that tangible physical items are not "information" as that term is contemplated under the Act. *See, e.g.,* Open Records Decision No. 581 (1990). Thus, we find that any responsive tangible physical evidence or other items that are maintained by the city are not public information, and the city is not required to release such items to the requestor in response to the present request. *See* Gov't Code §§ 552.002, .021.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't

Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. You claim that the submitted information consists of medical records, access to which is governed by the Medical Practices Act (“MPA”). Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160. Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part:

(a) A communication between a physician and a patient, relative to or in connection with any professional services as a physician to the patient, is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient’s behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

*Id.* § 159.002(a)-(c). This office has concluded that the protection afforded by section 159.002 extends only to records created by either a physician or someone under the supervision of a physician. *See* Open Records Decision Nos. 487 (1987), 370 (1983), 343 (1982). Furthermore, we have concluded that when a file is created as the result of a hospital stay, all of the documents in the file that relate to diagnosis and treatment constitute either physician-patient communications or records of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that are created or maintained by a physician. *See* Open Records Decision No. 546 (1990). We note that medical records must be released on the patient’s signed, written consent, provided that the consent specifies (1) the information to be covered by the release, (2) reasons or purposes for the release, and (3) the person to whom the information is to be released. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.004, .005. Any subsequent release of medical records must be consistent with the purposes for which the governmental body obtained the records. *See id.* § 159.002(c); Open Records Decision No. 565 at 7 (1990). We have marked the medical records that are subject to the MPA. We note that the submitted medical records pertain to one of the requestors. Thus, the requestors may have a right of access to these medical records under the MPA. In any event, the city may only disclose these records in accordance with the access provisions of the MPA. Absent the applicability of an MPA access provision, the city must withhold these records pursuant to the MPA. *See* Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). None of the remaining information may be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the MPA.

Section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code excepts from public disclosure “[i]nformation held by a law enforcement agency or prosecutor that deals with the detection, investigation, or prosecution of crime . . . if . . . it is information that deals with the detection,

investigation, or prosecution of crime only in relation to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.108(a)(2). A governmental body that claims an exception to disclosure under section 552.108 must reasonably explain how and why this exception is applicable to the information at issue. *See id.* § 552.301(e)(1)(A); *Ex parte Pruitt*, 551 S.W.2d 706 (Tex. 1977). Section 552.108(a)(2) is applicable only if the information in question relates to a concluded case that did not result in a conviction or a deferred adjudication. In this instance, you state that the submitted information pertains to an investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. However, you also state that “the case may be reopened if the complainant...wishes to pursue the case.” Having considered your representations, we find that you have not sufficiently shown that the submitted information relates to a concluded investigation that did not result in conviction or deferred adjudication. We therefore conclude that the city may not withhold any of the submitted information under section 552.108(a)(2) of the Government Code.

Section 552.130 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure information that relates to a motor vehicle operator’s or driver’s license or permit issued by an agency of this state. *See* Gov’t Code § 552.130(a)(1). Because this exception protects personal privacy, the requestors have a right of access to their Texas driver’s license numbers. *See id.* § 552.023; Open Records Decision No. 481 at 4 (1987) (privacy theories not implicated when individual requests information concerning himself). We have marked the information the city must withhold under section 552.130 of the Government Code.

Lastly, you claim that the remaining submitted information contains social security numbers which are excepted from disclosure under section 552.147 of the Government Code. Section 552.147 provides that “[t]he social security number of a living person is excepted from” required public disclosure under the Act.<sup>1</sup> Gov’t Code § 552.147(a). We note, however, that the requestors have a right of access to their own social security numbers. *See generally id.* § 552.023(b) (governmental body may not deny access to person to whom information relates, or that person’s representative, solely on grounds that information is considered confidential by privacy principles). Accordingly, the department may withhold the social security numbers that belong to individuals other than the requestors under section 552.147 of the Government Code.

In summary, the city may only disclose the marked medical records in accordance with the access provisions of the MPA. The city must withhold the information we have marked pursuant to section 552.130 of the Government Code. The city may withhold the submitted social security numbers that belong to individuals other than the requestors pursuant to

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<sup>1</sup>We note that section 552.147(b) of the Government Code authorizes a governmental body to redact a living person’s social security number from public release without the necessity of requesting a decision from this office under the Act.

section 552.147 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestors.<sup>2</sup>

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or

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<sup>2</sup>We note that some of the information being released is confidential and not subject to release to the general public. However, the requestors in this instance have a special right of access to the information. Gov't Code § 552.023 (person or person's authorized representative has special right of access to records that contain information relating to the person that are protected from public disclosure by laws intended to protect that person's privacy interests). Because such information may be confidential with respect to the general public, if the city receives another request for this information from an individual other than these requestors or their authorized representatives, the city must again seek a ruling from this office.

complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Office of the Attorney General at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Shipp", written in a cursive style.

Amy L.S. Shipp  
Assistant Attorney General  
Open Records Division

ALS/mcf

Ref: ID# 289884

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Kay DaSilva  
Ms. Malory Martin  
10630 Knoboak Drive  
Houston, Texas 77043  
(w/o enclosures)